ONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 16 of 1893.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 19th April 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu.			1893.	1893.	
	Bi-monthly.					
1	Hálat-i-Hind	Allahabad ...	Babu Khán ...	15th April ...	19th April ...	800 copies.
2	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggú Khán ...	,, ,, ...	16th ,, ...	250 ,,
	Tri-monthly.					
3	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	3rd ,, ...	,, ,, ...	347 ,,
4	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amín-ul-dín ...	10th ,, ...	18th ,, ...	45 ,,
5	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	11th ,, ...	14th ,, ...	200 ,,
6	Indian Graphic	Lucknow ...	Mahárájkrishn ...	10th ,, ...	15th ,, ...	180 ,,
7	Mufíd-i-Ám	Agra ...	Qádir Ali ...	,, ,, ...	14th ,, ...	100 ,,
	Weekly.					
8	Agra Akhbár	Do. ...	Tajammul Husain ...	7th ,, ...	13th ,, ...	265 ,,
9	Agra Punch	Do. ...	Ahíd-ul-dín Beg ...	16th ,, ...	18th ,, ...	210 ,,
10	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	11th ,, ...	13th ,, ...	65 ,,
11	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sá'id ...	12th ,, ...	16th ,, ...	625 ,,
12	Anis-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Rám Chandra Vaishya.	15th ,, ...	19th ,, ...	590 ,,

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(*continued*).			1893.	1893.	
	***Weekly*—(continued).**					
13	Anís-i-Oudh	Rae Bareli ...	Muhammad Abbás...	7th April ...	18th April ...	...
14	Asád	Lucknow ...	Ahmad Alí ...	14th „ ...	15th „ ...	250 copies.
15	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prásad ...	8th and 15th „ ...	13th & 19th „ ...	250 „
16	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain	17th „ ...	19th „ ...	446 „
17	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	16th „ ...	„ „ ...	500 „
18	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá	12th „ ...	14th „ ...	300 „
19	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Alí ..	9th „ ...	„ „ ...	150 „
20	Kárnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	10th „ ...	13th „ ...	275 „
21	Mihr-i-Nímroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	14th „ ...	17th „ ...	400 „
22	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Alí ...	10th „ ...	16th „ ...	250 „
23	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin	27th Mar. ...	17th „ ...	68 „
24	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	15th April ...	„ „ ...	450 „
25	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz	8th „ ...	14th „ ...	70 „
26	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-dín ...	11th „ ...	13th „ ...	250 „
27	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	15th „ ...	16th „ ...	196 „
28	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	13th „ ...	18th „ ...	450 „
29	Police News	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	8th „ ...	13th „ ...	...
30	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	16th „ ...	18th „ ...	220 „
31	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ „ ...	19th „ ...	350 „
32	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Alí ...	9th „ ...	14th „ ...	150 „
33	Sitára-i-Hind	Ditto ...	Banwári Lál ..	12th „ ..	16th „ ...	130 „
34	Soldier	Ditto ...	Máháraj Baldeo Singh.	18th Mar. & 7th April	13th „ ...	200 „
35	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	13th April ...	17th „ ...	304 „
36	Tohfa-i-Qádiri	Ballia ...	Abdul Qádir ...	16th „ ...	18th „ ...	...
37	Urdu Akhbár	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	8th „ ...	14th „ ...	125 „
	***Daily*.**					
38	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	13th to 19th „ ...	13th to 19th „ ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	***Bi-weekly*.**					
39	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	11th & 14th „ ...	13th & 16th „ ...	464 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
	HINDI.					
	***Monthly*.**					
40	Rám Patáká	Allahabad ...	Rádhá Mohan Shukla,	For April ...	16th „ ...	250 copies.
	***Weekly*.**					
41	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	10th „ ...	13th „ ...	116 „
42	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	10th & 17th „ ...	14th & 19th „ ...	1,500 „
43	Gosewak	Ditto ...	Jagat Narayan ...	13th „ ...	16th „ ...	...
44	Nágri Nírad	Mirzapur ...	Kashi Prasád ...	6th & 13th „ ...	13th & 19th „ ...	200 „
45	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	10th „ ...	14th „ ...	160 „
	***Daily*.**					
46	Hindustán	Kálakankar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukla,...	12th to 18th „ ...	13th to 19th „ ...	470 „
	HINDI-URDU.					
	***Weekly*.**					
47	Káshi Pattrika	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	14th „ ...	16th „ ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).
	***Bi-weekly*.**					
48	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	12th „ ...	„ „ ...	100 copies
	MARATHI.					
	***Weekly*.**					
49	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	12th „ ...	15th „ ...	320 „
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	***Weekly*.**					
50	Nyáya Sudhá	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan	10th „ ...	14th „ ...	450 „
	GORKHA.					
	***Weekly*.**					
51	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	7th & 14th „ ...	13th & 16th „ ...	650 „

I.—Political and Foreign.

England and Russia in Central Asia.

1. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, represents two Europeans ready to fight, one of them being an old man having a pot-belly filled with rupees, annas and pies, and the other a young man, whose fists are marked "Greed" and "Avarice." The letterpress is: "Fight between two civilized men in Central Asia." Oudh Punch. April 13th, 1893.

Rámpur affairs.

2. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th April, says that natives cannot be sufficiently thankful to the British Government for the freedom of the press they enjoy under its rule. But at the same time it is to be regretted that generally little attention is paid to the writings of the native newspapers. Sir Auckland Colvin's Government ignored the comments of the *Azád*, the *Oudh Punch*, the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* and other papers on Rámpur affairs. Owing to the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khan all the inhabitants of Rámpur were considered rebels, deserving of being deprived of their property. Rámpur is a comparatively small State, but it is burdened with a number of high paid officers, such as the President, the Members and the Secretary of the Council of Regency, the Personal Assistant to the President, the Director of Public Instruction, the Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon and the Chief Engineer. If the amounts paid by the farmers as land revenue are raised by the State, the farmers must squeeze the cultivators to meet the increased demands. The Local Government ought to inquire how the revenues are derived, and whose pockets are chiefly filled with them. Sir Auckland Colvin declared in his Rámpur speech that the Nawab would be accompanied by men who would see that his religious prejudices and ideas were not affected during his visit to America and Europe. But do any such accompany His Highness? Captain Colvin and Mr. Budden are Europeans; the Nawab's *aide-de-camp*, Abdul Samad Khan, is a young man like himself, possessing a smattering of Persian and Arabic, and was withdrawn from the Canning College only this year; Abdul Majid Khan and Abul Hamíd Farukhi, the Private Secretary and the Persian tutor to the Nawab, respectively, too, do not thoroughly know or strictly follow the Muhammadan law. The programme of the Nawab's voyage, which was evidently drawn up by Sir Auckland Colvin, should have been revised by Sir Charles Crosthwaite. His Highness can derive little benefit from his visits to Japan, China, America, &c. He will stay only two days at Liverpool, where many Europeans have become converts to Islam. Instead of visiting Japan, China, America, &c., it would have been quite sufficient if the Nawab spent six months at Constantinople and three months at Paris, Berlin, London and Egypt. Riyaz-ul-Akhbár. April 16th, 1893.

High School, Rámpur.

3. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 10th April, says that the late General Azam-ul-din Khán, who was very anxious to encourage the spread of education in Rámpur, established a high school. But his murder led to the destinies of the State being placed into the hands of a European President, who dispensed with the services of a Hindu and a Musalman headmaster and at last appointed a Parsi to the post on Rs. 150 a month. The headmaster teaches no class, but pays frequent visits to all the class rooms, armed with a thick stick. The President once examined the school and expressed dissatisfaction with the boys' reading. He told the headmaster to pay special attention to reading and promised to give him an increase of Rs. 25 if he improved the boys in that respect. In accordance with the order of the headmaster several hours were devoted by the teachers to reading every day to the neglect of history and grammar. The middle class boys protested against this arrangement in view of the near approach of the examination, but in vain; and eventually discontinued attending the school in consequence. On the 5th April the headmaster, finding Muhammad Hanif, a student of the second class, talking to a teacher in vernacular, struck him with his umbrella; the school boys having been warned by the headmaster against talking in vernacular in school. Muhammad Hanif at once left the school; and other boys told the headmaster that being for the greater part young men and not boys they, too, would not like to be treated in that way. The headmaster replied that he was determined Naiyar-i-Azam. April 10th, 1893.

to inflict corporal punishment, and they could leave the school if they liked. On this they went away in a body. If the Director paid a visit to the school every week no such difficulties would arise. There are a Director, an Inspector and a Deputy Inspector of Schools, while the high school has only a few students.

SITARA-I- HIND. April 12th, 1893.

4. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th April, complains that officials in Datia have not received pay for eight months, and have consequently been reduced to great straits. The prime minister's only object is to enrich himself, and he cares little for the interests of the State.

Datia State.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

NYÁYA SUDHÁ. April 10th, 1893.

5. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Nagpur), of the 10th April, adverting to the appointment of Sir A. P. MacDonnell to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of Sir Charles Elliott, praises him for his able administration of the Central Provinces, referring to the important reforms introduced by him. He issued orders and instructions to the Settlement Officers in which the interests of the people were well protected and which tended to reassure the public mind, which had been much alarmed by the heavy assessments made in some parts of the Bilaspur district. The severity of forest rules was mitigated by him, and he encouraged high education by appointing graduates as naib tahsíldárs, tahsíldárs, munsifs, &c. He was led to believe that native officials in the Central Provinces were corrupt and incompetent, and therefore he imported officials from Bengal and the North-Western Provinces to fill posts of trust and responsibility. But as soon as he was convinced of his mistake he discontinued importing officials from other provinces. The separation of the judicial from the executive functions to a large extent was another important reform. Before his departure from Nagpur the people should present a suitable address to him in order to show their gratitude for the many favours he has bestowed on them.

Sir A. P. MacDonnell, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

AKHBÁR-I-ALAM. April 11th, 1893.

6. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 11th April, refers to the outrage perpetrated by Price, a railway guard, on a young Rajput girl between the Phulera and Jaipur stations, and observes that the Political Agent, Jaipur, who exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge, inquired into the case with the assistance of assessors, but as he found that the punishment within his powers to inflict would not be adequate, he committed the accused to the Allahabad High Court for trial. The Political Agent is deserving of high praise for his keen sense of justice. But it would have been better had he decided the case, inflicting such punishment as he had the power to do. The miscreant may escape scot-free at the High Court with the help of counsel; besides, delay is objectionable because the sensation created by the unfortunate case in Rajputana will be prolonged. Price's offence, which is heinous in itself, is aggravated by the circumstance that, being a guard, it was his duty to protect the lives and property of the passengers. It is to be hoped that he will be severely dealt with by the High Court. Further, prevention being better than cure, Government ought to bring pressure to bear on the railway authorities to take steps with a view to prevent the occurrence of such unfortunate cases. A separate waiting-room should be provided for respectable females at each station, and a female ticket collector should be appointed at each station to deal with and take care of such passengers, as has already been done on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Moreover, privies should be provided in female carriages. If such facilities were offered, the people would be very thankful to Government, and railway travelling would become more popular among women.

Outrage committed on a Rajput girl by Price, railway guard, on the Rajputana line.

HINDUSTÁNI. April 12th, 1893.

7. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that in February last a troop of cavalry marched from Sháhjahánpur to Lucknow, stopping at Sitapur and Jalalpur on the way. At Sitapur the cavalry was encamped near Thompsonganj market, where all things were easily available. But still the tahsíldár issued orders to Thakurs Pirthipal Singh, Balbhadra Singh, Jawahir Singh, Rameshwar Bakhsh, Mata Prasad and Khub Singh, among other zamíndárs, to provide sup-

Supply of provisions to a troop of cavalry at Sitapur.

plies from their villages. Thakur Pirthipal Singh's village, called Pagaria, is situated 10 or 12 miles from Sitapur, and his village Kalian is 8 or 10 miles off from Jalalpur, and the distance between Jalalpur and Sitapur is 13 or 14 miles. He was required to supply ten cart loads of *payal* or straw, eight cart loads of firewood, twenty maunds of coal, twenty maunds of *bhusa* and 100 earthen pots. The zamindárs could not supply the full quantities required but sent a portion. The supplies sent by Thakurs Pirthipal Singh and Baldhadra Singh appear to have been delivered to wrong persons by an oversight. On the report of the Naib Tahsildár the Assistant Magistrate summoned the zamindárs and asked them to furnish an explanation. It may be hoped the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur will inquire into the matter and issue orders to prevent the recurrence of such things. The zamindárs should not be required to furnish supplies at places where provisions are available at markets.

8. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th April, states that the financial difficulties of the Government of India are not due to the depreciation of silver, as has been represented in some quarters, but to the appreciation of gold, inasmuch as the home charges have to be paid in gold; and to the heavy military expenditure. For some years past the military expenditure has exceeded the entire land revenue. At the introduction of the Budget into the Viceroy's Legislative Council Sir Griffith Evans strongly condemned the growth of the Army charges. The large increase in such expenditure is unnecessary, especially as an immediate outbreak of hostilities with Russia is simply out of the question. The petty wars carried on on the frontier every year cost a great deal of money, but are useless and unjustifiable. Again, India has not only to pay for the Indian Garrison but also to contribute a portion of the cost of the forces in England. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had better draw the attention Parliament to this matter.

SITÁRA-I-HIND, April 12th, 1893.

Financial difficulties of Government.

9. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 17th April, praises the British Government for the many advantages it has bestowed on the people, but regrets that they are unable to fully appreciate those advantages owing to the abnormal rise in prices. In 1851 wheat sold in the Punjab at 42 seers the rupee, but the present rate is 11 seers. A hungry man can enjoy no comforts and conveniences provided for him. The scarcity of grain is chiefly due to the heavy exports.

BHÁRAT JIWAN. April 17th, 1893.

Scarcity of grain.

10. The *Nûr-ul-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 15th April, complains that although the crops have been reaped and are finding their way to the market, there has been no appreciable fall in prices, and distress continues to prevail among the poorer classes.

NUR-UL-ANWAR. April 15th, 1893.

The same.

11. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 15th April, publishes Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's Urdu poem, which appeared in the *Hindustáni* of the 8th March in condemnation of the introduction of water works and consequent additional taxation at Lucknow (see para 9 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 15th March 1893), adding new verses of its own, which are similar in tone to those of the Pandit.

ANIS-I-HIND. April 7th, 1893.

Condemnation of additional taxation on accountof construction of water works at Lucknow.

12. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 14th April, urges that respectable native women who are accustomed to live behind the screen should be exempted from personal attendance at Courts, and be examined by commission instead at their houses, when their examination is necessary in connection with any suits. If any such woman is herself desirous of offering evidence she should pay the cost of the commission, otherwise the cost should be paid by the person at whose request she is examined. The *Hindu Patriot* of Calcutta objects to examination by commission on the score of heavy cost, but no respectble persons should grudge the cost. Of course no woman who is to be tried as a criminal offender is entitled to exemption from attendance.

AZAD. April 15th, 1893.

) Attendance of women at Courts.

NAGRI NIRAD. April 13th, 1893.

13. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 13th April, referring to the rules regarding the constitution of the Legislative Councils under the new Indian Councils Act, remarks that as the official element will still prevail in the Councils no great good is likely to accrue from the reform. However, the non-official members elected under the new system will have some independence and will not consider themselves bound to support every proposal of the President like their predecessors, who were Government nominees.

Rules regarding the enlargement of the Legislative Councils.

HINDUSTAN. April 12th, 1893.

14. The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 12th April, approves of the proposal of the Secretary of State to make rules for the protection of labourers employed in mines in this country. At present their condition is very unsatisfactory. They are sometimes required to work under very dangerous conditions, and when any of them are injured or killed by accidents in the mines no compensation is paid to them or their heirs. They have no fixed hours for food and rest, and the wages paid are often inadequate. If Government has framed rules regulating factory labour, there is no reason why rules should not also be made on behalf of miners.

Need for rules regarding the regulation of mine labour.

NASIM-I-AGRA. April 15th, 1893.

15. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th April, states that the whole Hindu community owes a debt of deep gratitude to the Lieutenant-Governor for his laudable efforts to improve the sanitary condition of Hardwar with a view to prevent the outbreak of cholera on the occasion of annual fairs. The heavy expenses which the necessary reforms will entail cannot possibly be met from the money derived from the fair and the Saharanpur municipal funds, and therefore liberal donations by the Hindu community for the purpose are urgently needed. Rae Suraj Mal Jhunjhunwala of Calcutta is the first Hindu who has come forward with a gift of Rs. 2,000. The Hindu chiefs and gentlemen are expected to imitate his good example. [The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 17th April, gives the substance of the correspondence between Rae Suraj Mal Jhunjhunwala, Calcutta, and the Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, regarding the contribution of Rs. 2,000 by him to the funds for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Hardwar, and observes that he is already well known for his liberality. He built the Lachhman Jhula, a dharmshala at Hardwar, and a ghat and a dharmshala at Calcutta. Commenting upon the same subject the *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 15th April, expresses a hope that other well-to-do Hindus will follow suit and assist in the introduction of sanitary reforms by liberal contributions.]

Sanitary reforms at Hardwar.

AZÁD. April 14th, 1893.

16. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th April, highly approves of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's speech at Hardwar, and observes that the Hardwar fair being equally open to Hindu and Muhammadan traders, both the communities should contribute towards the cost of the necessary sanitary reforms at Hardwar.

The same.

HÁLAT-I-HIND. April 15th, 1893.

17. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th April, referring to the loss of life caused by wild animals, the number of such animals killed and the rewards paid by Government during 1891, states that though Government is so anxious to destroy wild animals, yet it has taken no effectual steps to protect men from the police, who do more harm than the wild animals. It would be well if a statement were prepared showing the number of innocent men brought into difficulty every year by the police; but no officer takes any interest in the matter. Far from having any sympathy with the people the officers would devour them if their flesh were not disagreeable to the taste. If Government is really desirous of protecting their lives and property, it ought to check the tyranny and oppression practised by its officials.

Alleged tyranny and oppression of the police.

NASIM-I-AGRA. April 15th, 1893.

18 The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th April, says that it is rumoured that at Agra a Magistrate sentenced an offender to imprisonment, but that subsequently he changed the sentence of imprisonment to that of fine. The change, though illegal, shows the humanity of the Magistrate. Another

Alleged objectionable proceedings of two Magistrates at Agra.

Magistrate is reported to have abused a suitor and to have prevented his vakil from cross-examining witnesses. The Magistrate's conduct is to be extremely regretted. It is believed that the matter has been brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

19. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 15th April, complains that a Muhammadan under-trial prisoner threw a shoe at the Joint Magistrate, Bareilly. As soon as the District Magistrate heard of the assault he inquired into the matter and sentenced the man to two years' imprisonment. It would appear that the man declared that he had been rotting in jail for the last six months and that he committed the assault on the Joint Magistrate in order that his case might be speedily disposed of. His conduct cannot be too highly condemned. In order to prevent such assaults Mr. Neale ordered under-trial prisoners to be brought before Courts hand-cuffed and bare-footed, but his order has not been observed by the police lately.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI. April 15th, 1893.

Assault on the Joint Magistrate by an under-trial prisoner at Bareilly.

20. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 10th April, expresses satisfaction that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has ordered the use of Nagri character in the Courts in Behar, and calls upon the Hindus of these provinces to submit memorials to Sir Charles Crosthwaite praying for the adoption of Hindi as Court language.

BHARAT JIWAN. April 10th, 1893.

Introduction of Nagri character into Courts in Behar.

21. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th April, complains that Mr. Robertson, the late Collector of Allahabad, with the permission of the Commissioner and Government, allowed pleaders and mukhtars to sit in a room in the district Court buildings, but that Mr. Thomson, the present Collector, has deprived them of the use of that room to their great inconvenience. The measure will also cause some inconvenience to litigants and Courts, as pleaders and mukhtars cannot now always be at their elbows. It is to be hoped Mr. Thomson will re-consider the measure.

HALAT-I-HIND. April 15th, 1893.

Need of a room for the use of pleaders and mukhtars at Allahabad.

III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

22. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th April, refers to a fire which broke out at a shop in Katra, Allahabad, on the 7th idem at 9 P.M., and complains that although a large crowd of men assembled, they could not extinguish the fire for want of water. The standposts cease to supply water at 6 P.M., and no fire-engines have been provided by the Municipal Board. It would be well if small tanks were built at suitable places in the town and kept full of water during the hot weather.

HALAT-I-HIND. April 15th, 1893.

Fire at Katra, Allahabad.

23. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 6th April, states that the Magistrate of Jaunpur held a public meeting at the house of Raja Shankar Datt Dube on 27th March with a view to encourage social reform among the people. He recommended the curtailment of marriage expenses, the establishment of agricultural banks and a poor-house, and the revival of the panchait system. We are thankful to him for his sympathy with us, and we shall be doubly so when he carries his proposals into effect. [The *Anis-i-Oudh*, Rae Bareli, of the 7th April, publishes the proceedings of the meeting and praises Mr. Whish for his efforts to promote the welfare of the people by encouraging such useful reforms.]

NAGRI NIRAD. April 6th, 1893.

Encouragement of social reform by the Magistrate of Jaunpur.

24. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 14th April, calls upon the taluqdárs of Oudh to establish a Pasteur Institute at Lucknow, saying that an institution of such public utility would greatly add to their reputation for generosity and benevolence.

AZÁD. April 14th, 1893.

Suggestion regarding the establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Lucknow by the taluqdars of Oudh.

AGRA AKHBAR. April 7th, 1893.

25. The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 7th April, complains that cases of theft are very frequent at Agra, and attributes the evil to the existence of gaming houses at Roshan Muhalla, Phulatti, and other places.

Theft and gaming at Agra.

ALMORA AKHBÁR. April 10th, 1893.

26. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 10th April, expresses satisfaction at the water supply provided by the Municipal Board at Almora, but urges that some water-carriers should be appointed to scour the drains. As the hot weather has set in the Board should pay attention to the cleanliness of the town.

Necessity for scouring the drains at Almora.

TOHFA-I-HIND. April 13th, 1893.

27. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th April, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that some practical joker put a young poisonous snake, about a cubit long, into an envelope and sent it to the tahsildar of Hapur, Meerut district, by post. As soon as the tahsildar opened the cover the snake rushed out and began to crawl about on the ground. The tahsildar had a narrow escape, and distributed alms to the poor in thanksgiving for his providential delivery.

A snake sent to the tahsildar of Hapur, Meerut, in an envelope by post.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM. April 10th, 1893.

28. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 10th April, abuses some Muhammadan tahsíldár representing him to be a fool, a bastard, a pigeon-fancier, &c. The tahsíldár's name is not mentioned.

Abuse of a tahsíldár by the *Naiyar-i-Azam*.

ALLAHABAD:
The 24th April 1893.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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